

# Exchange Server 2003 to 2010 Migration Guide

by Paul Cunningham



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# INSIDE THIS GUIDE

*Note: this is the complete table of contents for the full ebook. This sample includes the planning chapter only.*

Introduction .....	1
Planning the Exchange Server 2010 Migration Project.....	5
Project Checkpoint: Planning Phase .....	38
Preparing to Install Exchange Server 2010 SP1.....	39
Installing Exchange Server 2010.....	50
Configuring Exchange Server 2010.....	80
Configuring Co-Existence .....	115
Configuring Application and Device Integration.....	134
Project Checkpoint: Build Phase .....	135
Testing the New Exchange Server .....	136
Project Checkpoint: Testing Phase .....	148
Migrating to Exchange Server 2010 .....	149
Project Checkpoint: Migration Phase .....	194
Removing Legacy Exchange Servers .....	195
Completing the Transition to Exchange Server 2010 .....	212
What to Do Next?.....	215

# INTRODUCTION

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Welcome to the **Exchange Server 2003 to 2010 Migration Guide**, the step by step guide to a smooth transition for your organization to Microsoft Exchange Server 2010.

This guide will walk you through the process of transitioning your existing Exchange Server 2003 Organization to Exchange Server 2010 following a simple step by step process covering each of the important stages of the transition.

Ideally you are the administrator of an existing Exchange Server environment that is relatively simple and contains only a few Exchange servers. However if you have a more complex environment to work with then you can still benefit from the advice and processes in this guide, and simply scale them out to meet the size of your environment.

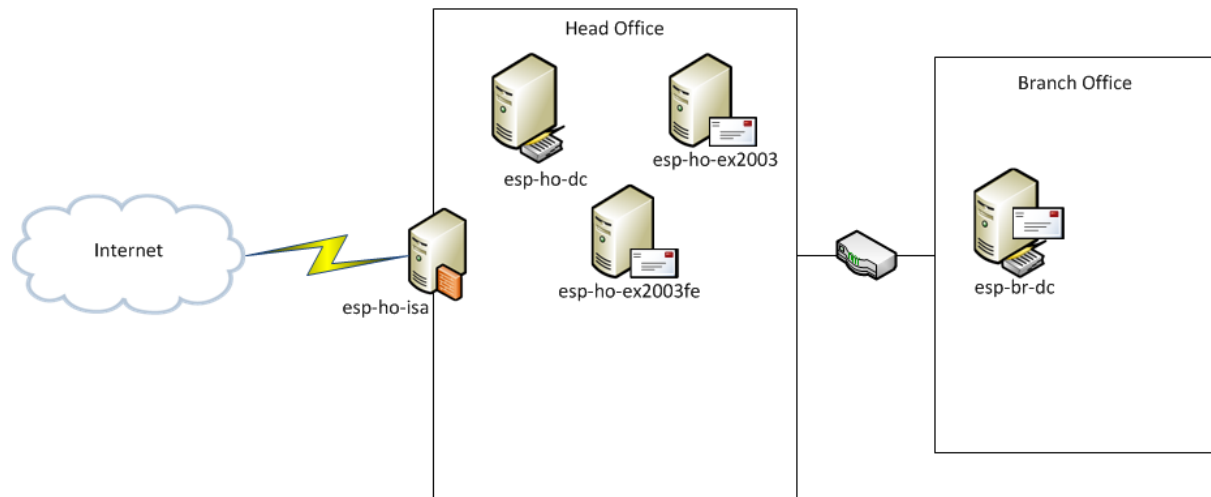
Before undertaking an Exchange Server 2010 migration in your production environment I highly recommend following this guide at least once in a lab environment so that you are familiar with each of the stages of the migration.

Although the migration is a relatively low risk activity, the potential impact of a failure is very high.

Above all you must ensure that your environment is properly backed up and that you have a working disaster recovery plan in place before you attempt a transition to Exchange Server 2010.

# THE EXCHANGE SERVER 2003 ORGANIZATION

For this guide an Active Directory and Exchange Server 2003 environment has been configured as the starting point of the migration project.



The network consists of:

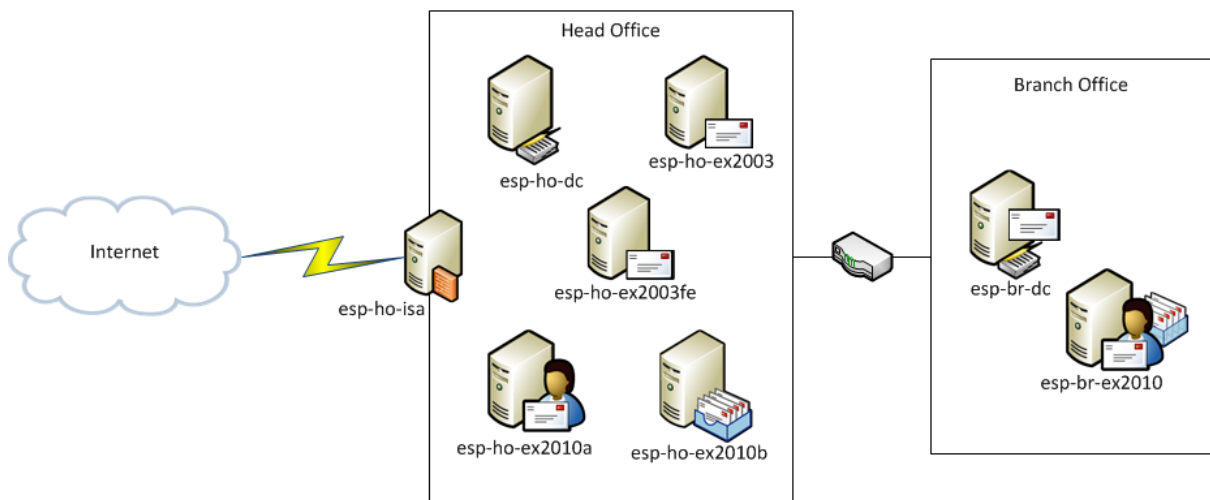
- A head office with...
  - 1 x Windows Server 2003 R2 Domain Controller
  - 1 x Exchange Server 2003 front-end server
  - 1 x Exchange Server 2003 back-end server
  - 1 x ISA Server 2006 firewall/proxy
  - A connection to the internet
- A branch office with...
  - 1 x Windows Server 2003 R2 Domain Controller, also running Exchange Server 2003

During the Planning stage of this transition guide we'll cover what sort of information to collect from the existing environment to help design the Exchange Server 2010 servers that are to be installed. We'll also cover how to prepare the environment for the first Exchange Server 2010 installation.

# THE TRANSITIONAL ORGANIZATION

As we work through this guide the environment will become a Transitional Organization once the Exchange Server 2010 servers are installed.

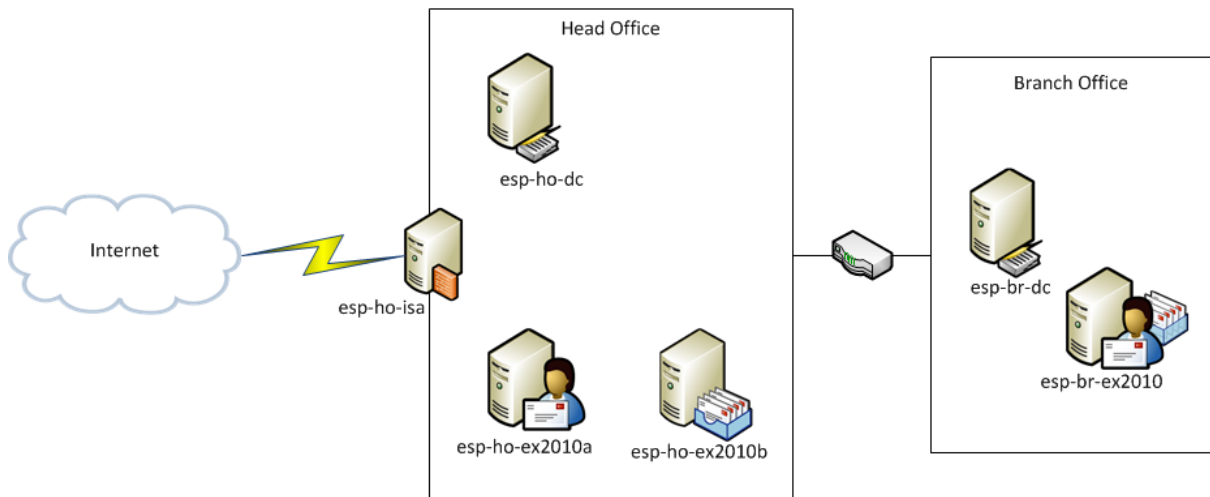
We'll look at not only the process for installing Exchange Server 2010 at each location, but also the special considerations for managing the Exchange environment during this co-existence period.



# THE EXCHANGE SERVER 2010 ORGANIZATION

To complete the migration project all Exchange the legacy Exchange servers are removed from the organization.

We'll cover the migration process for moving all of the data and services from Exchange Server 2003 to Exchange Server 2010, as well as the removal of the legacy Exchange servers from the environment, and the final configuration tasks required to complete the migration.



# PLANNING THE EXCHANGE SERVER 2010 MIGRATION PROJECT

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Before you begin the migration to Exchange Server 2010 you should first:

- Download the essential software and tools for an Exchange Server 2010 transition
- Collect information about your existing Exchange Server 2003 environment
- Verify that your existing network environment is ready for Exchange Server 2010

## DOWNLOADING THE EXCHANGE SERVER 2010 SP1 SOFTWARE AND TOOLS

Download the following software so that you have everything you need on hand for the installation.

- [Exchange Server 2007 with Service Pack 2<sup>1</sup>](#) (32-bit or 64-bit version to match the version of Windows Server on the Schema Master)
- [Exchange Server 2010 SP1<sup>2</sup>](#)
- [Exchange Profile Analyzer<sup>3</sup>](#)
- [Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer<sup>4</sup>](#)
- [2010 Office System Converter: Microsoft Filter Pack<sup>5</sup>](#) (64-bit version)

Place all of these files in a folder where you can access them as we work through this guide.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?familyid=4C4BD2A3-5E50-42B0-8BBB-2CC9AFE3216A&displaylang=en>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?FamilyID=50b32685-4356-49cc-8b37-d9c9d4ea3f5b>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?FamilyId=8F575F60-BD80-44AA-858B-A1F721108FAD&displaylang=en>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=88b304e7-9912-4cb0-8ead-7479dab1abf2&displaylang=en>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/en/details.aspx?displaylang=en&FamilyID=5cd4dcd7-d3e6-4970-875e-aba93459fbee>



**Tip:** You might be wondering why we are downloading the Exchange Server 2007 SP2 setup files for an Exchange Server 2010 deployment.

The purpose of this is to that the Exchange Server 2007 SP2 schema update can be applied prior to installing Exchange Server 2010. This ensures that if there is a reason later on to add an Exchange Server 2007 server to the network (such as for application compatibility reasons) that it can still be done.

If the Exchange Server 2010 schema update is applied on its own then it permanently rules out adding an Exchange Server 2007 server later on.

## COLLECTING INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR EXISTING EXCHANGE SERVER 2003 ENVIRONMENT

A successful migration to Exchange Server 2010 depends a lot on your understanding of the existing Exchange Server 2003 environment.

There are many pieces of information that you should collect before you can begin installing Exchange Server 2010. Some of these will be collected by using software tools, while others must be collected manually through inspection of the current servers or speaking with other people in the organization.

As you progress through this section you can use the planning worksheet that is included with this guide to record the information that you collect.

## RUNNING THE EXCHANGE PROFILE ANALYZER

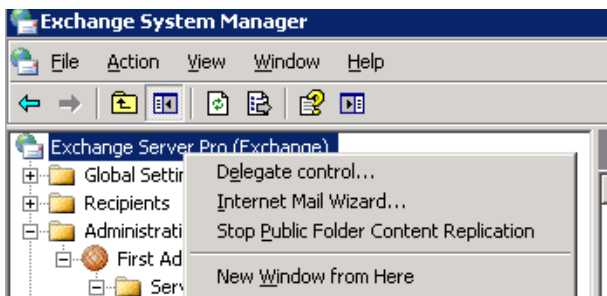
The Exchange Profile Analyzer is used to collect statistical information about the Exchange organization that is helpful for understanding the size and makeup of the Exchange data that is to be migrated.

Install the Exchange Profile Analyzer by running the setup MSI file you downloaded earlier. For this demonstration I am installing the Exchange Profile Analyzer on the head office domain controller, ESP-HO-DC.

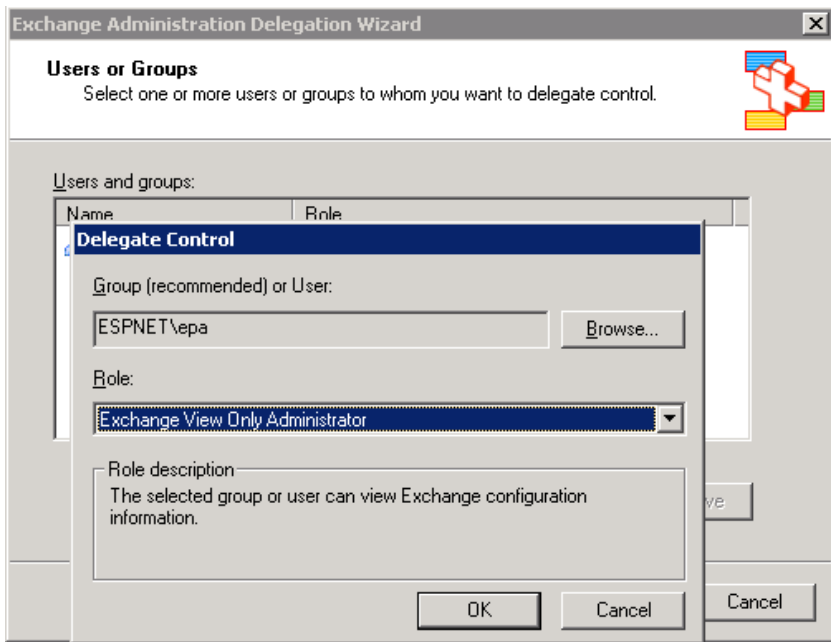


The Exchange Profile Analyzer will need an account to perform its analysis of the Exchange environment. The account should be delegated **Exchange View-Only Administrator** rights only, and can't be a member of **Domain Admins**.

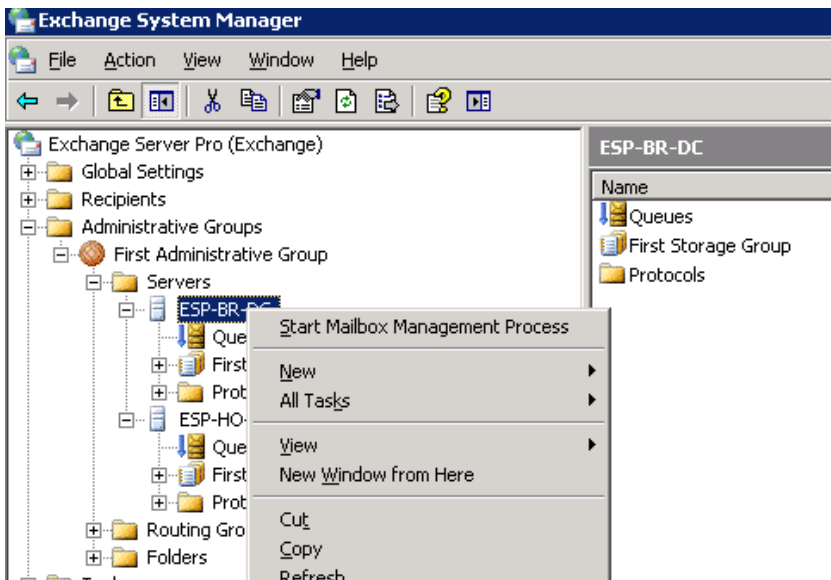
In this example I have created a domain user account named "epa". Then in the Exchange System Manager right-click the organization name and launch the **Delegate Control** wizard.



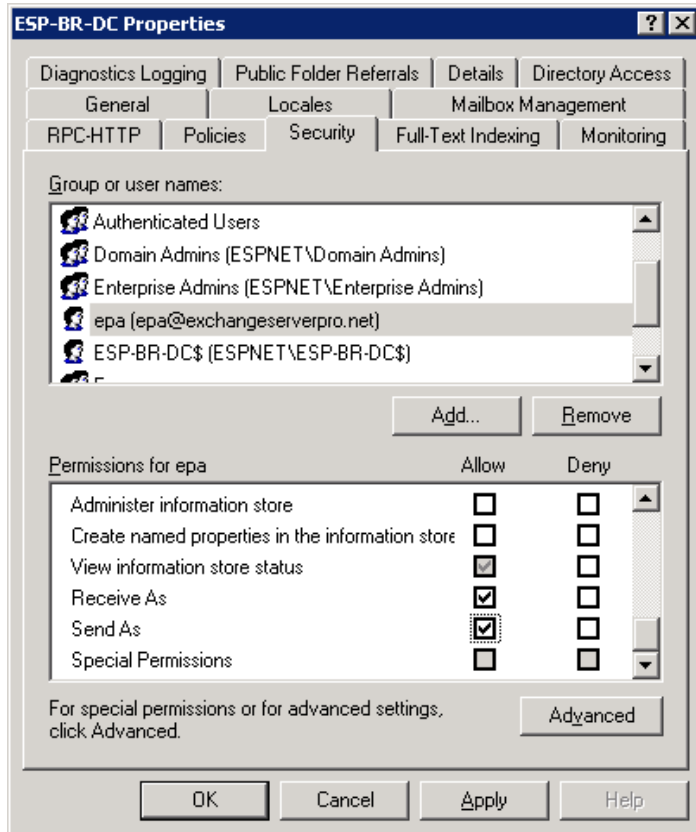
Step through the wizard and add the “epa” user as an **Exchange View-Only Administrator**.



After the change has been applied you next need to grant the account **Send As** and **Receive As** permissions to all of the mailboxes that are to be analyzed. You can grant this at the server level by right-clicking an Exchange server and choosing **Properties**.



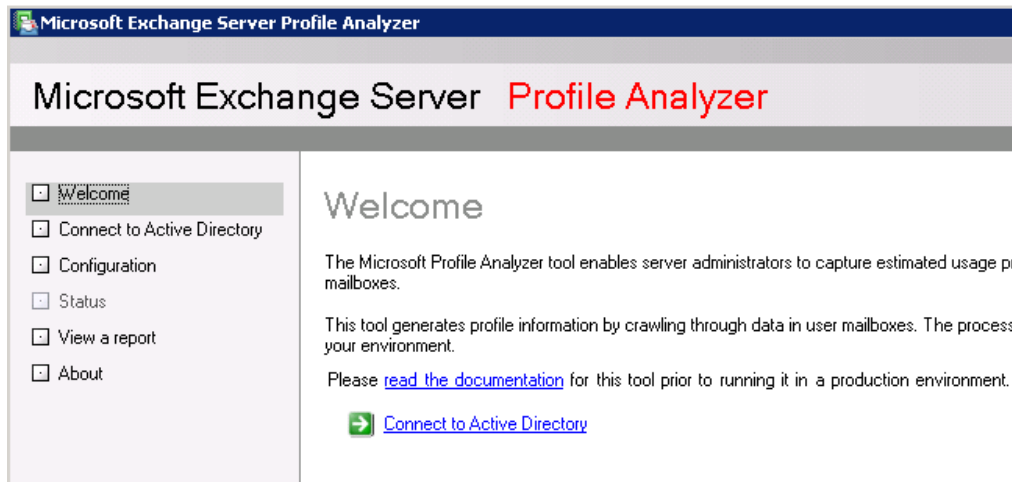
Select the **Security** tab and scroll down the list of user names until you see the “epa” account. Highlight the “epa” account, and then scroll down the list of permissions and tick to allow the **Receive As** and **Send As** permissions.



Apply the change, and then repeat the process for the other Exchange servers in the organization.

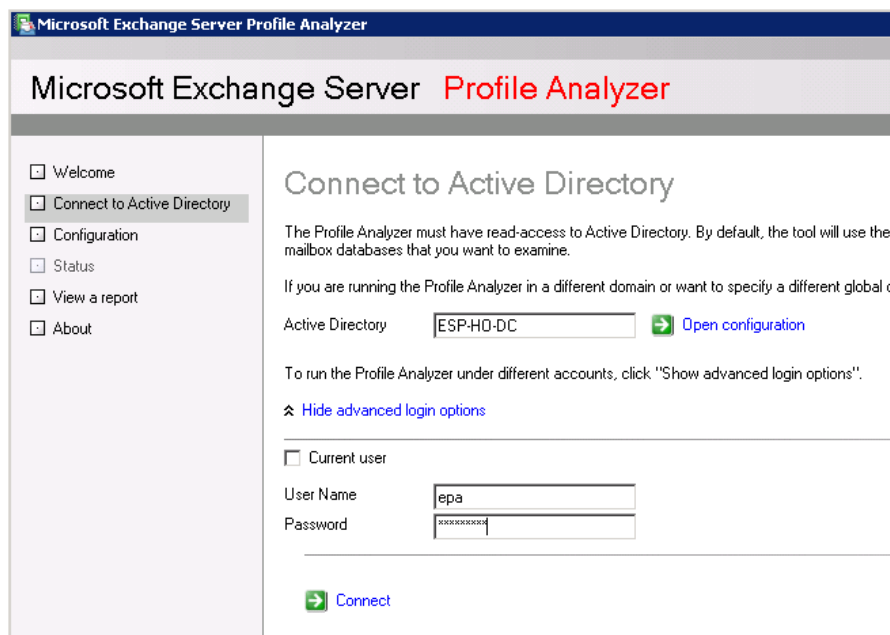
After the permissions have been configured you can launch the Exchange Profile Analyzer from the Start Menu under **Microsoft Exchange** → **Exchange Server Profile Analyzer**.

When the tool has launched click on **Connect to Active Directory**.



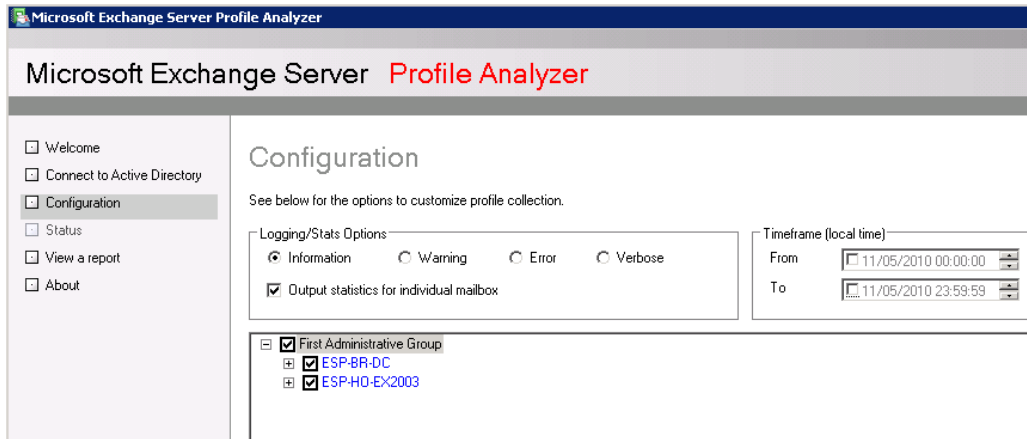
The Profile Analyzer will choose a domain controller by default. You can choose another one if you wish.

Untick the **Current User** checkbox and enter the “epa” user credentials.



Click on **Connect** to continue. If an error appears that the topology can't be loaded you may not have the account permissions configured correctly, or you may need to wait for replication of the permissions changes to occur before trying again.

Configure the scan options. In the demonstration I am going for the most detailed analysis possibly by including individual mailbox information, and by not specifying a date range for the analysis.



Depending on the size of your environment you may need to use a less aggressive analysis. It is also recommended that you do not start the analysis during normal business hours for your environment.

The Exchange Profile Analyzer will progress at a rate of about 500 kilobytes per second, so the total time taken to perform the analysis will depend on how large your Exchange databases are.

When you're ready to proceed with the scan click on **Start Collect**.

After the Exchange Profile Analyzer has completed its data collection click on **View Report** to see the results.

## Collect Completed

See below for the final status of each server.

 [View report](#)

Here are some examples of the useful information that the Exchange Profile Analyzer will tell you about for your Exchange Server 2010 deployment project planning.

Mailbox size statistics let you know the average and largest mailbox sizes in the organization, as well as the total number of mailboxes and total data size.

**Overall Statistics**

All sizes are displayed in kilobytes (KB).

Results without Time Frame Applied

Mailbox

<b>Aggregate of mailbox size:</b>	<b>avg:</b>	142,565.76
	<b>min:</b>	0
	<b>max:</b>	3,286,446.00
<b>Total count:</b>	417	
<b>Total size:</b>	59,449,924.00	

System folder sizes lets you know whether you can reduce your migration load by purging deleted items or junk mail from mailboxes.

<b>Size of various system folders:</b>	<b>inbox:</b>	31,878,177.00
	<b>deleteditems:</b>	1,324,622.00
	<b>outbox:</b>	91,117.00
	<b>sentitems:</b>	15,522,814.00
	<b>journal:</b>	9,963.00
	<b>drafts:</b>	154,727.00
	<b>junkmail:</b>	44,783.00

Message size statistics lets you know whether most messages in the databases are likely to contain large attachments.

### Message Size

Aggregates of message size across all messages:	avg:	76.94	
	min:	0	
	max:	203,505.02	
Number of messages within certain size range:	0 -2:	106804	16.60 %
	2-10:	260149	40.44 %
	10-100:	221005	34.35 %
	100-1024:	46603	7.24 %
	1024-5120:	7596	1.18 %
	5120-2147483647:	1157	0.18 %

As you can see the Exchange Profile Analyzer reports contain a lot of very useful information that you can use when planning your migration from Exchange Server 2003 to Exchange Server 2010.

**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to record the key statistics reported by the Exchange Profile Analyzer. You should also spend some time inspecting the report data for any anomalies or obvious issues that may impact the mailbox migration.

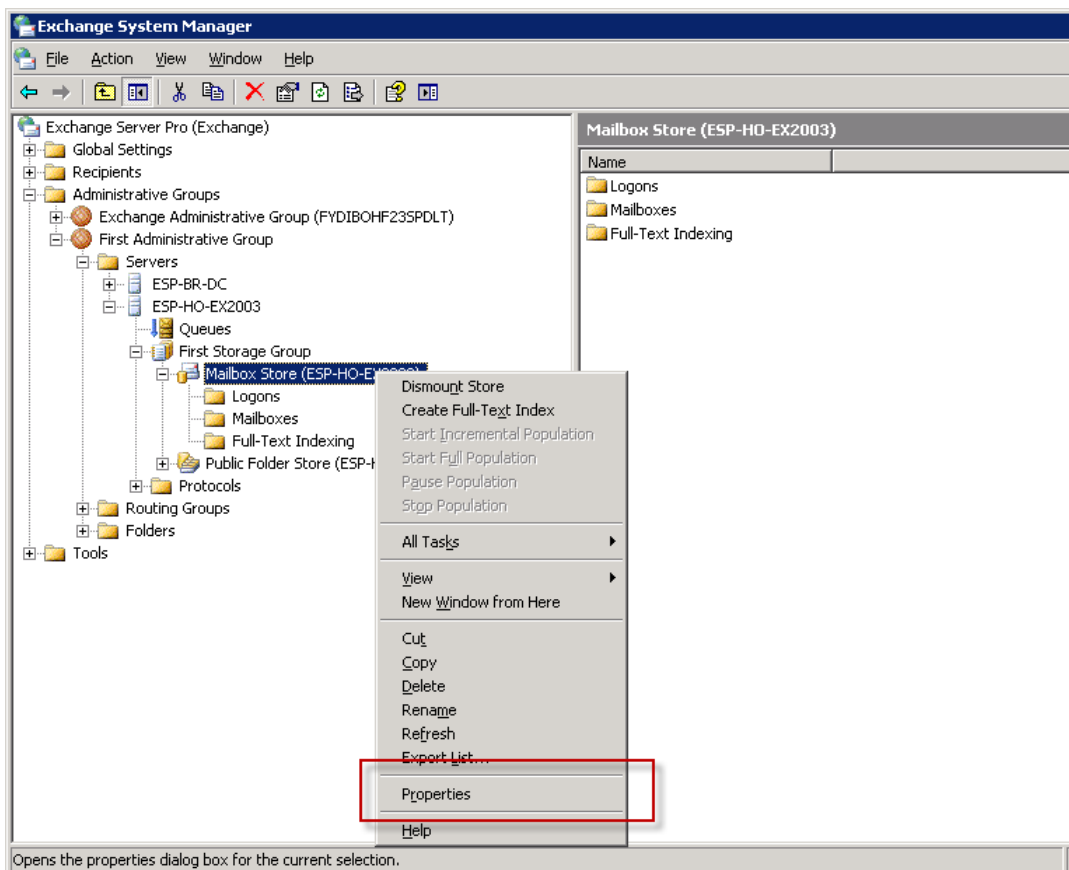


## IDENTIFYING MAILBOX STORAGE QUOTAS

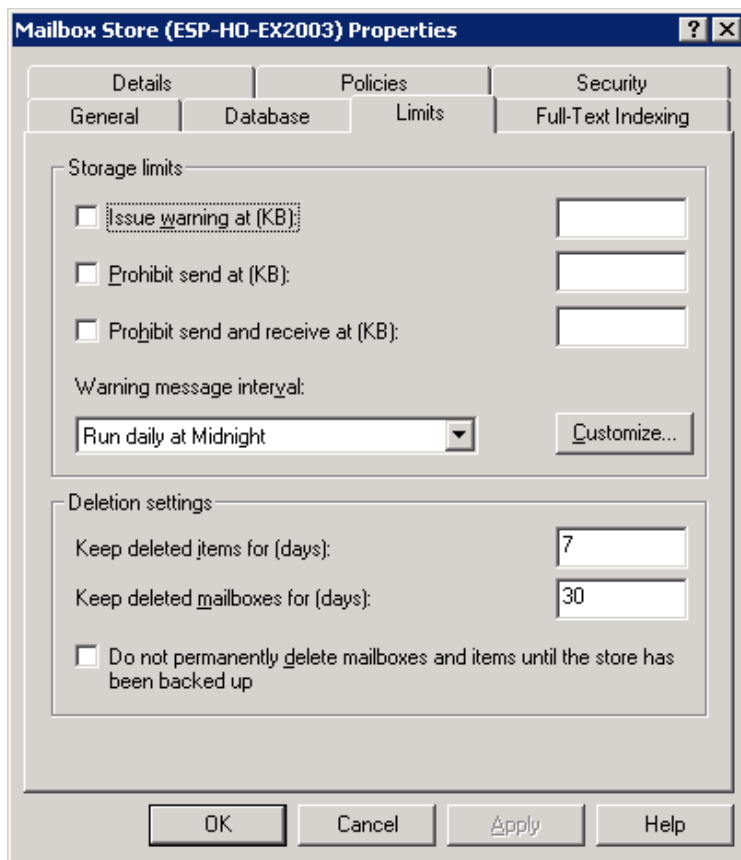
Most Exchange organizations will have storage quotas configured on the mailbox databases, because unlimited mailbox growth makes capacity planning difficult to maintain.

Exchange Server 2010 mailbox databases have a default storage quota of 2 gigabytes that is quite generous, but you still need to make sure that it is not smaller than what is currently allowed for the Exchange Server 2003 mailbox users.

In the Exchange System Manager navigate to each of the mailbox databases, right-click and choose Properties.



Select the Limits tab of the properties box and look at the existing storage limits.



**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to record the storage quotas configured for each of the existing mailbox databases on Exchange Server 2003.

## IDENTIFYING KEY DELEGATES

When the mailbox migration occurs it is important to move mailboxes in the correct order so that delegates are still able to access each other's mailboxes.

Although it may not be possible to identify all such delegate access it is recommended to at least verify who are the key delegates for any VIP users (eg CEO's and Directors) or special mailboxes (eg Help Desk or Sales).

You can discover this information in two ways, depending on how the delegation has been set up:

- Inspect the permissions configured on shared mailboxes to determine who has access to them
- Ask VIPs or their assistants who their key delegates are, or for permission to access their mailboxes and check the delegates yourself

**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to identify VIPs and special mailboxes, and who their delegates are, so that they can be grouped together during the mailbox migration.

## IDENTIFYING ROOM AND EQUIPMENT MAILBOXES AND PUBLIC FOLDERS

Exchange Server 2010 has dedicated mailbox types for managing room and resource scheduling.

These special mailboxes have additional calendar options available for them and can be configured in various ways to suit the business and lower administrative costs, such as by enabling auto-acceptance of bookings.

In Exchange Server 2003 there was only one type of mailbox available and so organizations would have to manually configure calendar permissions, and assign staff or administrators to manage bookings. In other organizations public folder calendars were used instead.

It is important to identify these resource mailboxes during the planning phase of the project, for two reasons:

- To be able to move them to Exchange Server 2010 at the best stage of the mailbox migration
- To take advantage of the new features of Exchange Server 2010 by converting the mailboxes into proper Room and Equipment mailboxes after the mailbox migration is complete
- To understand whether public folders used for resource bookings need to be migrated to Exchange Server 2010

**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to identify and list the room and resource mailboxes or public folder calendars in your organization.

## IDENTIFYING PST FILE USAGE

PST files are a legacy hangover from years ago when Exchange servers could not handle large databases, and high speed disk storage was too expensive to allow unrestricted mailbox growth.

Exchange Server 2010 has a highly optimized database format that is designed to perform well for large mailboxes and databases even on relatively low cost disk storage.

This makes it possible to consider importing legacy PST file data back into the Exchange database where it can be properly stored for backup, discover, and more efficient archiving at a later stage. However to do this you need to understand how much PST file data exists

in your environment, and be able to plan enough Exchange Server 2010 storage to accommodate it.

**Tip:** Audit your network for PST files and make a decision as to whether they will be imported into the Exchange Server 2010 mailboxes. Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to record the results of your audit and the decision that is made about how to handle them.

## IDENTIFYING PUBLIC FOLDER USAGE

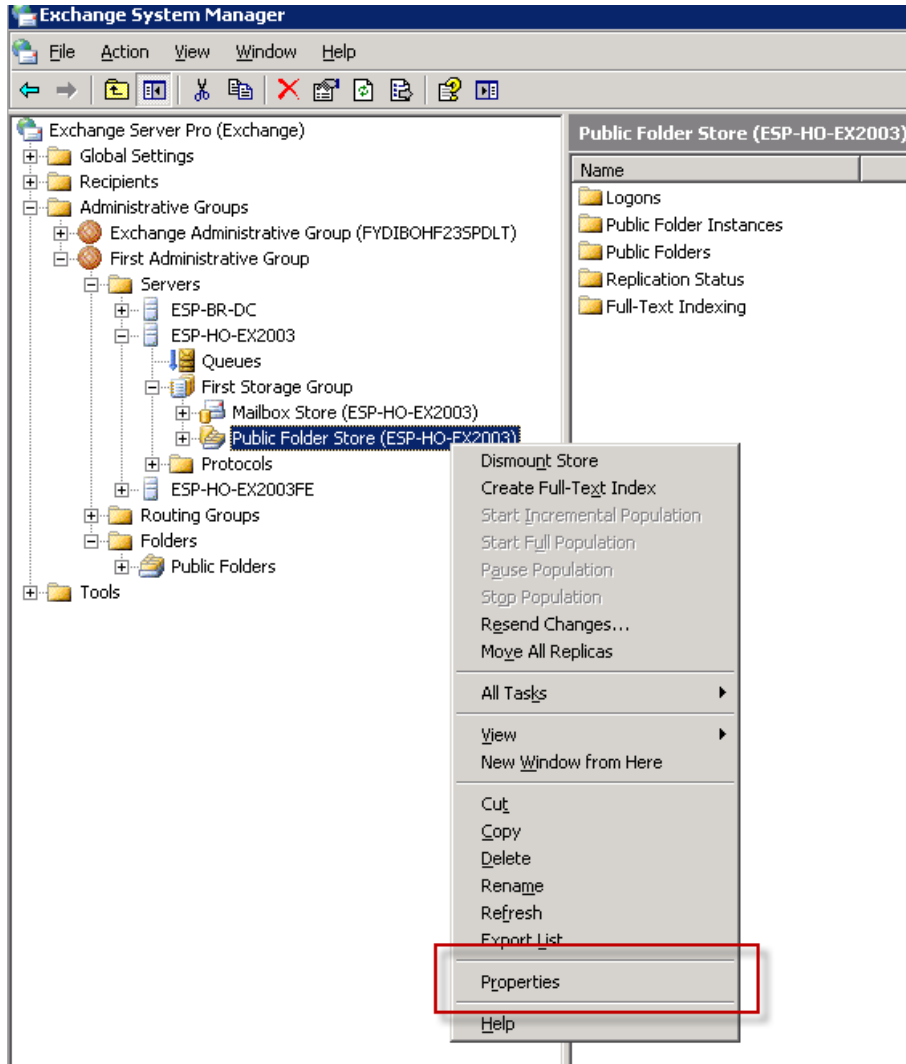
Public folders are supported by Exchange Server 2010 however they are not necessarily a requirement. Microsoft has made it clear that public folders are being deprecated and so organizations that do not need them should not deploy them or begin using them.

In an Exchange Server 2010 environment there are only two reasons to consider retaining public folders:

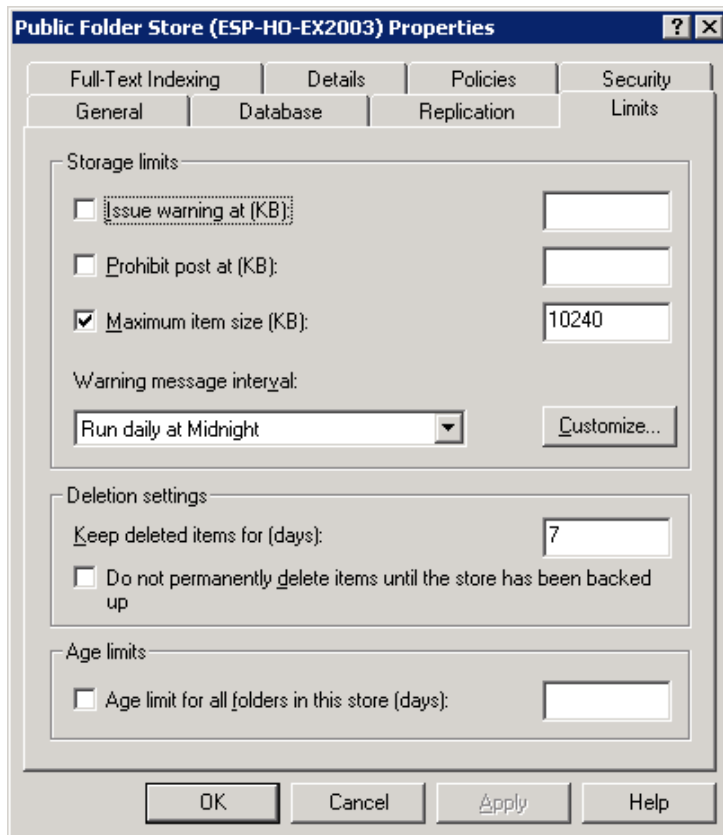
- You have existing public folder data that is still in use by the business, and can't be migrated to a different platform such as SharePoint
- You have Outlook 2003 clients on the network which require public folders for accessing Free/Busy information

If you have existing public folder databases in your organization it is useful to check for storage limits configured on the databases.

In the Exchange System Manager navigate to each of the public folder databases, right-click and choose **Properties**.



Select the **Limits** tab and review the storage limits configured on the public folder database.



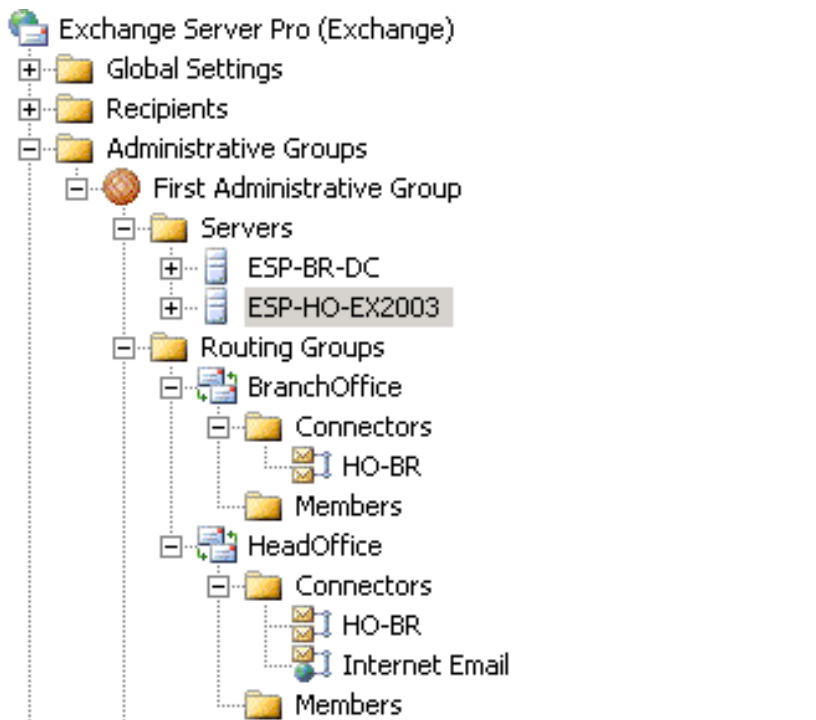
**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to record the results of your investigation into public folders in your organization.

## IDENTIFYING EMAIL ROUTING TOPOLOGY

The routing of emails between Exchange servers in your environment is handled by the Exchange routing group connectors, or automatically by Exchange Server within a routing group.

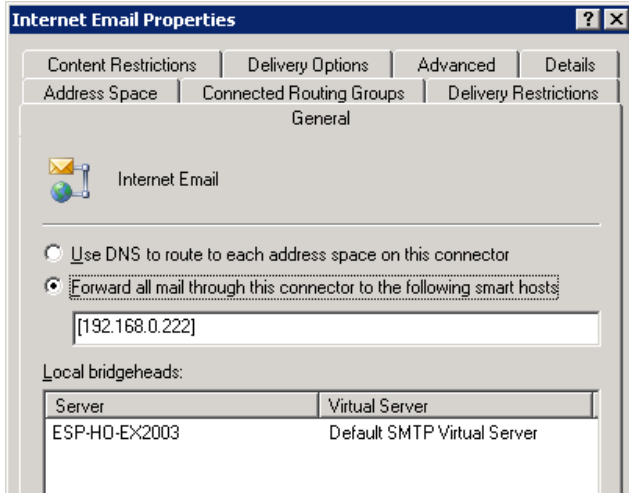
However any routing topology that exists outside of the immediate Exchange organization needs to be understood prior to the migration.

Inspect the routing groups in your organization to determine if there are SMTP connectors configured for outgoing internet email.



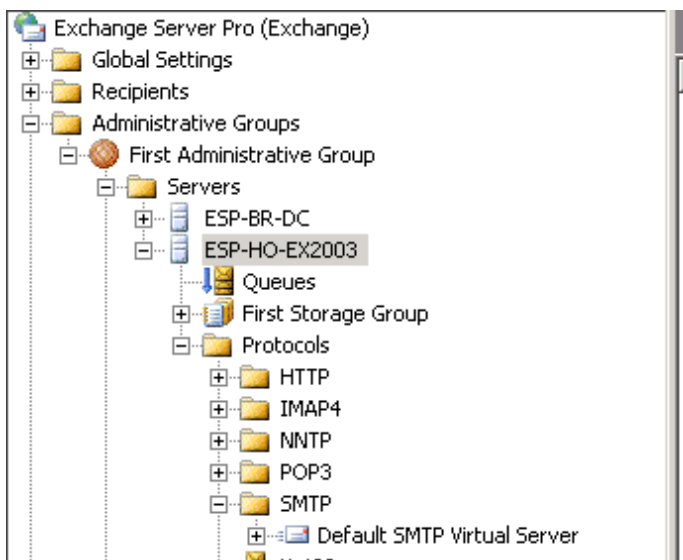


In the properties of the “Internet Email” connector shown here we can see that a smart host is configured for outgoing internet email.

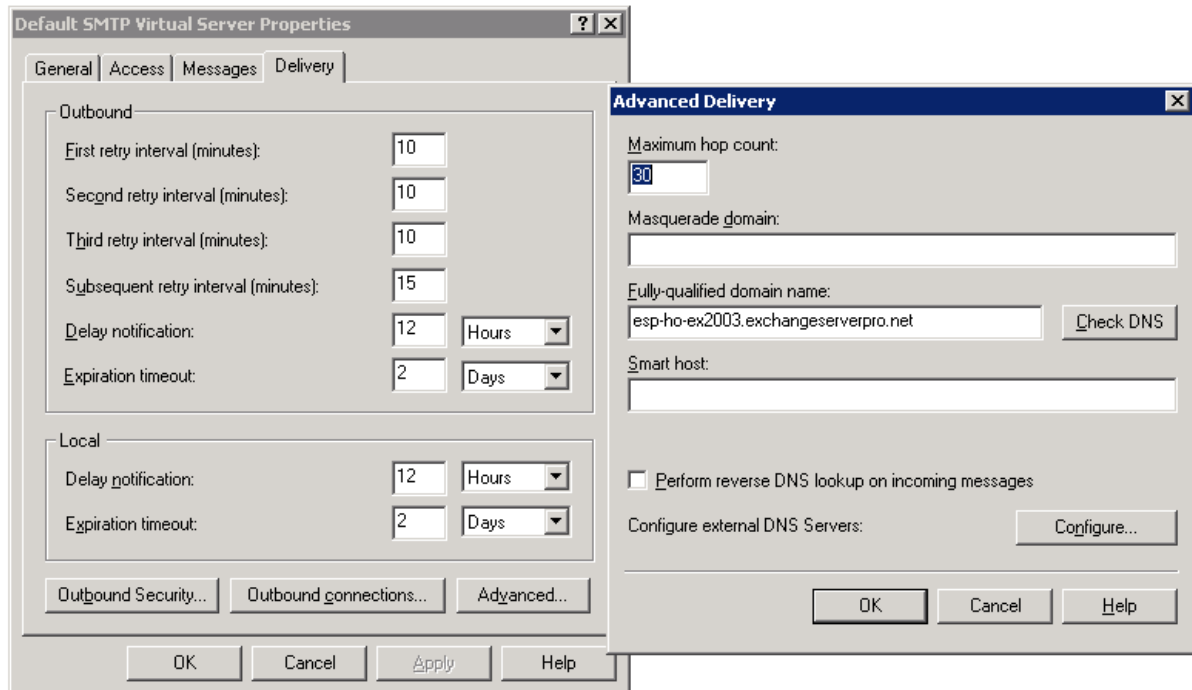


The smart host may be a third party email security product or appliance, or an ISP hosted mail server. It is important to identify what this server or product is, as well as any firewall access that is required to connect to it, so that the email routing can be changed later on to Exchange Server 2010.

If there is no SMTP connector configured you might find instead that a smart host has been configured on the **Default SMTP Virtual Server** of the Exchange Server itself.



Right-click the **Default SMTP Virtual Server** and choose **Properties**. Select the **Delivery** tab and then click the **Advanced** button to check for a smart host configuration.



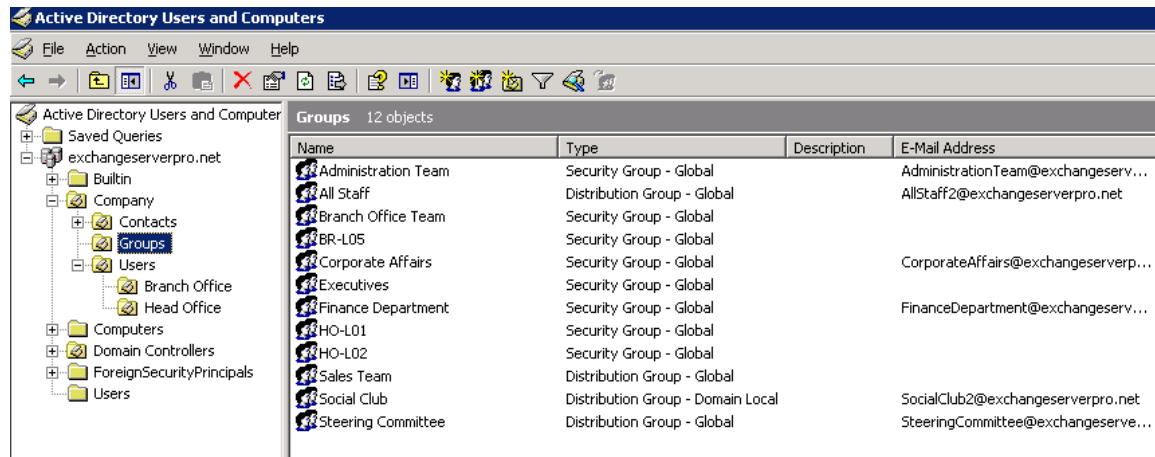
If a smart host has been configured in this way then it is recommended to remove it and replace it with an SMTP connector for the routing group instead. Smart host configurations on the SMTP Virtual Server can cause problems with intra-organization email routing when the first Exchange Server 2010 servers are installed.

In addition to the outgoing email routing you should also investigate the incoming internet email path as well. This can often be determined by simply checking the headers of an email that was received from outside of the organization.

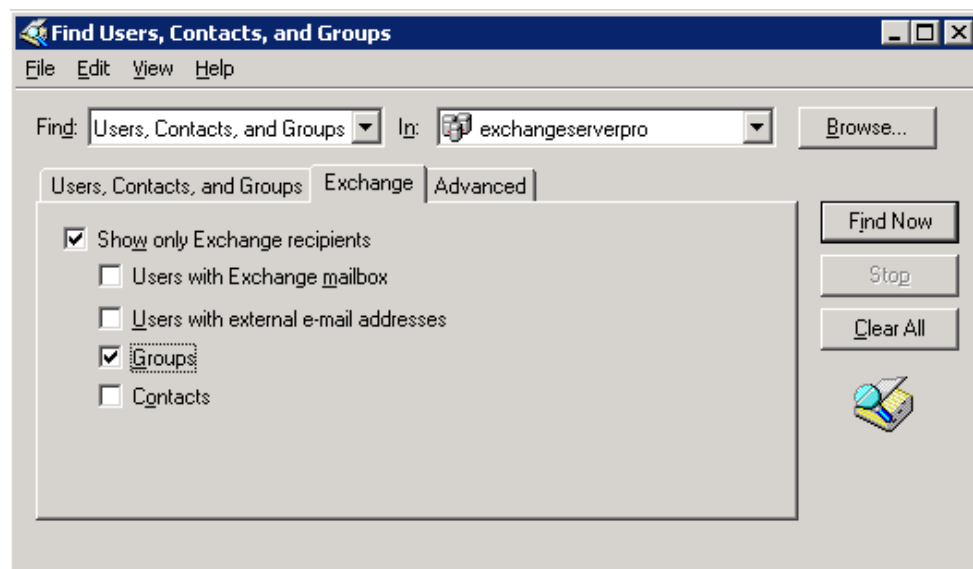
**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to record the details of the email routing topology. Note down the details of any non-Exchange systems involved, how they are accessed, what process is required to change their configuration, and any firewall access that is also relevant.

## IDENTIFYING DISTRIBUTION GROUPS

Before installing the first Exchange Server 2010 servers it is recommended to convert any mail-enabled groups to Universal groups.



If all of the groups are not easily located within specific OUs you can perform a search of Active Directory for all email-enabled groups.



Note that you can only change the group scopes to Universal when the Active Directory functional mode is Windows 2000 Native or higher. Since Exchange Server 2010 requires at least Windows Server 2003 functional mode you should raise it to at least that level.

**Tip:** While it is best to convert all of these groups in advance the Exchange Management Console for Exchange Server 2010 makes it possible to quickly identify any outstanding groups later on.

## IDENTIFYING CLIENT SOFTWARE VERSIONS

Exchange Server 2010 is compatible with the following Microsoft Outlook versions:

- Outlook 2003 with Service Pack 2
- Outlook 2007
- Outlook 2010

In addition, Exchange Server 2010 may be used by third email clients such as:

- Apple Mail/Entourage
- POP3/IMAP4 clients

Each client version in use on the network should be identified and checked for Exchange Server 2010 compatibility, as well as any special configurations that may be required on Exchange Server 2010 to cater for them (e.g. POP3 and IMAP4 are not enabled by default on Exchange Server 2010).

**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to identify each of the email clients in use on the network, whether they are compatible with Exchange Server 2010, and any special server configurations that need to be made.

## IDENTIFYING MAIL-INTEGRATED APPLICATIONS AND DEVICES

When you migration your organization to Exchange Server 2010 and remove the legacy servers it is very likely to cause a disruption to mail-integrated applications in your network.

To avoid such problems it is recommended that you audit your network for applications or devices that rely on the Exchange servers for their email functionality. These systems may interact with your legacy Exchange using MAPI, IMAP, POP or SMTP.

Examples of mail-integrated systems include:

- Backup servers (for emailed backup reports and notifications)
- Blackberry Enterprise Server (mobile messaging)
- Line of business (e.g. payroll and CRM)
- Telephony systems (e.g. voicemail to email, and presence)
- Microsoft SQL servers
- Third party email signature software
- Antivirus and anti-spam products
- Printers and scanners
- UPS and SANs

In some cases it may be necessary to have discussions with key people within the organization to ask them which applications and systems that they rely on day to day use email in some way.

**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to identify each of the mail-integrated systems on the network, the details of how they integrate, and a plan to upgrade or migrate them for Exchange Server 2010.

## IDENTIFYING PUBLIC NAMES

The public DNS names used for connecting to Exchange remotely need to be identified so that the configuration of the new Exchange servers, and the migration plan for transitioning to the new servers, are both performed correctly.

Investigate whether your organization uses Exchange remote access methods such as:

- Outlook Web Access
- ActiveSync
- RPC-over-HTTPS
- POP3 or IMAP4

**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to identify each of the remote access methods used, and the public DNS names that are configured for them.

## PLANNING FOR SSL CERTIFICATES

Exchange Server 2010 requires HTTPS (SSL) encrypted connections by default for certain remote access services such as Outlook Web App (OWA) and ActiveSync, as well as internal access such as Autodiscover and Exchange Web Services (EWS).

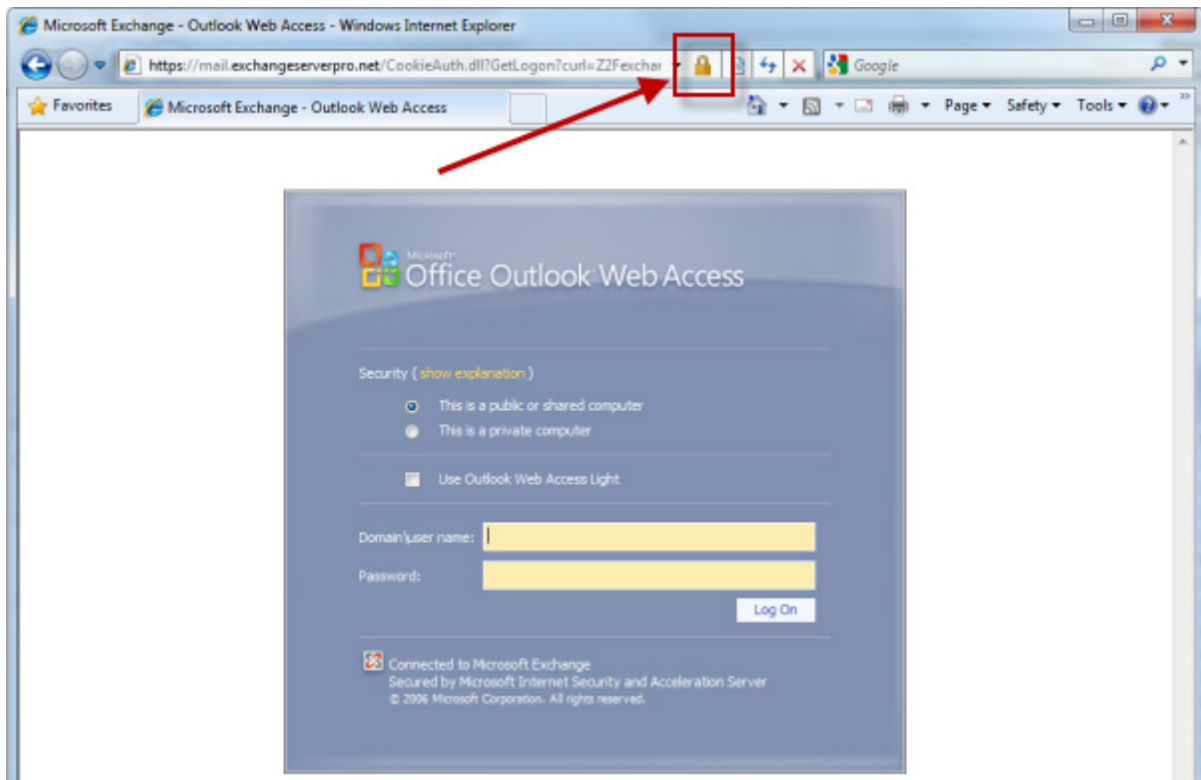
An Exchange Server 2010 server may be configured to answer to several different names, such as:

- The server's fully qualified domain name
- One or more public names such as "mail.exchangeserverpro.net"
- One or more Exchange Web Services names such as "autodiscover.exchangeserverpro.net"

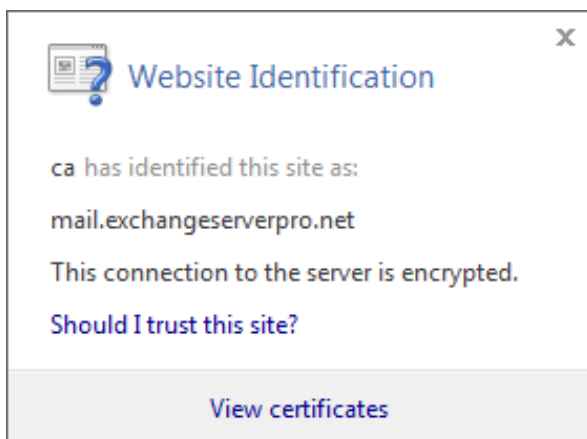
To provide this functionality the Exchange server will need to be configured with a type of SSL certificate known as a Subject Alternative Names (SAN) certificate.

At this planning stage you just need to be aware of this SSL requirement, and that a new certificate will likely need to be purchased from a commercial Certificate Authority. You can use a private Certificate Authority to issue the certificate, but that is not recommended as it will create certificate trust issues in a lot of situations.

If you want to take a look at your existing SSL certificate (if one is in use) simply browse to your current Outlook Web Access URL, and in the browser address bar click on the padlock icon.

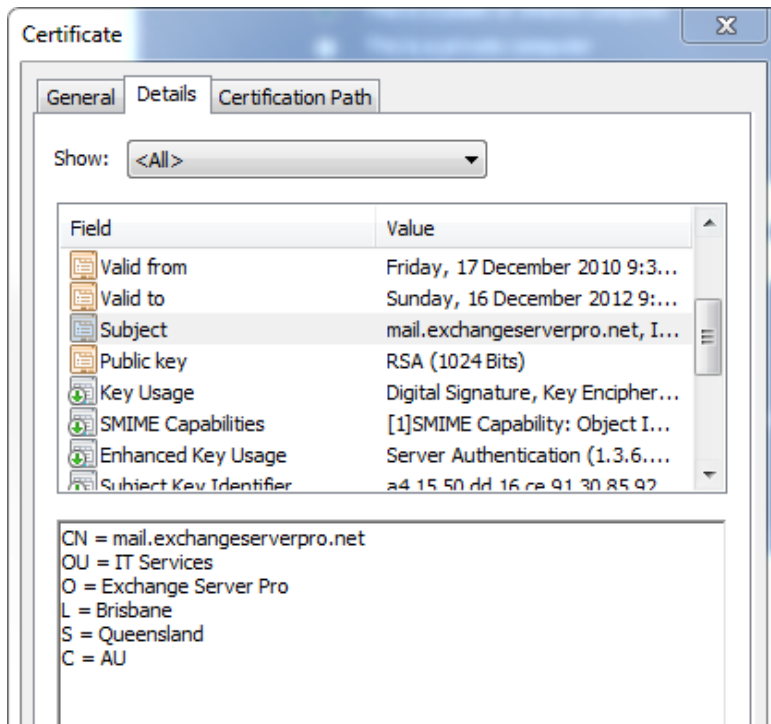


Next, click on **View Certificates** to open the certificate.



In the **Details** tab of the certificate properties click on the **Subject** field. The information in that field will be useful soon when configuring the new SSL certificate for Exchange Server 2010.





**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to record the SSL certificate details including the name on the certificate, the name of the provider, and the organization details.

# ENVIRONMENT PRE-REQUISITES FOR EXCHANGE SERVER 2010

## ACTIVE DIRECTORY PRE-REQUISITES

Active Directory requires the following to support Exchange Server 2010.

Component	Requirement
<b>Schema Master</b>	The Schema Master must be running one of the following operating systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windows Server 2003 Standard/Enterprise with SP1 (x86 or x64)</li> <li>• Windows Server 2003 R2 Standard/Enterprise with SP1 (x86 or x64)</li> <li>• Windows Server 2008 Standard/Enterprise (x86 or x64)</li> <li>• Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard/Enterprise</li> </ul>
<b>Global Catalog</b>	In each Site that will contain an Exchange server there must be at least one Global Catalog running one of the above operating systems.
<b>Domain Controller</b>	In each Site that will contain an Exchange server there must be at least one writable Domain Controller running one of the above operating systems.
<b>Functional Level</b>	Windows Server 2003 Functional mode or higher.

## EXCHANGE ORGANIZATION PRE-REQUISITES

The existing Exchange Organization must be at least Exchange 2003 Native Mode, and all Exchange servers must be at least Exchange Server 2003 with Service Pack 2.

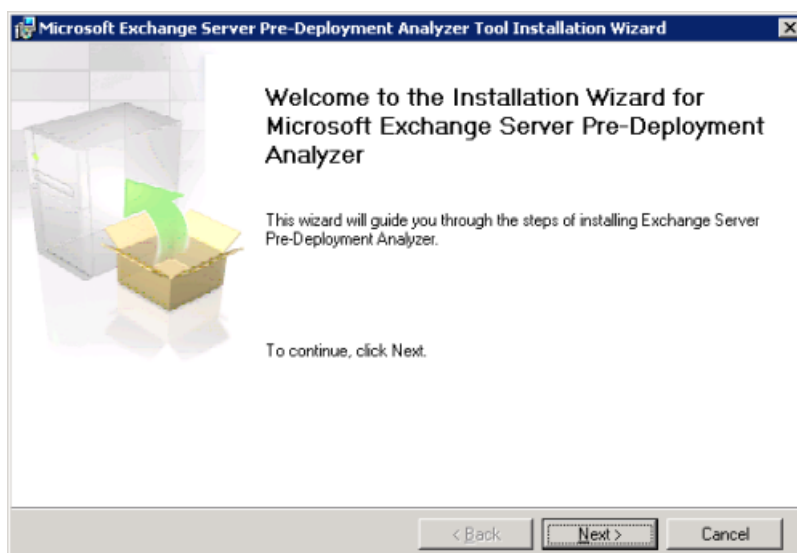
## RUNNING THE EXCHANGE PRE-DEPLOYMENT ANALYZER

The Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer performs a readiness scan of your existing environment and reports on configuration items that are either critical (i.e. will prevent Exchange Server 2010 deployment) or warning (i.e. will not prevent deployment but may cause issues in some scenarios).

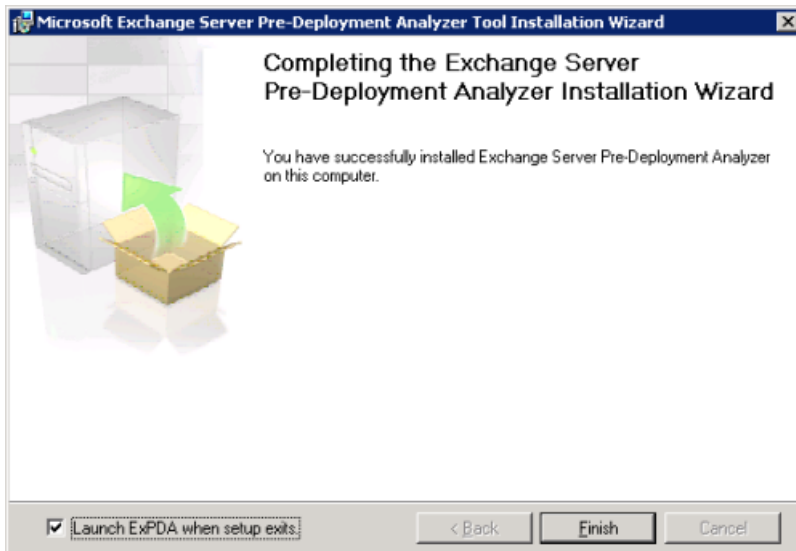
You can download the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer from Microsoft and run it from any server that meets these system requirements:

- Installed operating system is either:
  - Windows 7
  - Windows Server 2008 R2
  - Windows Server 2008 with SP2
  - Windows Vista with SP2
  - Windows Server 2003 with SP2
- .NET Framework 2.0 or later

Installation of the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer is very simple. Apart from the license agreement there is nothing to configure and you can accept the default install options.



After the install is complete there is an option to launch the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer immediately, or you can launch it later from the Start Menu under **All Programs** → **Exchange Readiness Tools**.



When you first launch the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer it will ask you whether you want to check for updates, and whether you want to join the Customer Experience Improvement Program. I recommend always checking for the latest updates before running the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer, but the CEIP opt-in is up to you.

### Updates and Customer Feedback

The following options control whether this tool will automatically check the Web for a newer version of the configuration or the tool upon having repeated connection difficulties or are running in a closed network. If this is disabled, you can still check for updates on demand. Feedback" link on the left pane, or you can manually install updates. Instructions for manually installing updates can be found in the help

- Check for updates on startup (recommended)
- Do not check for updates on startup

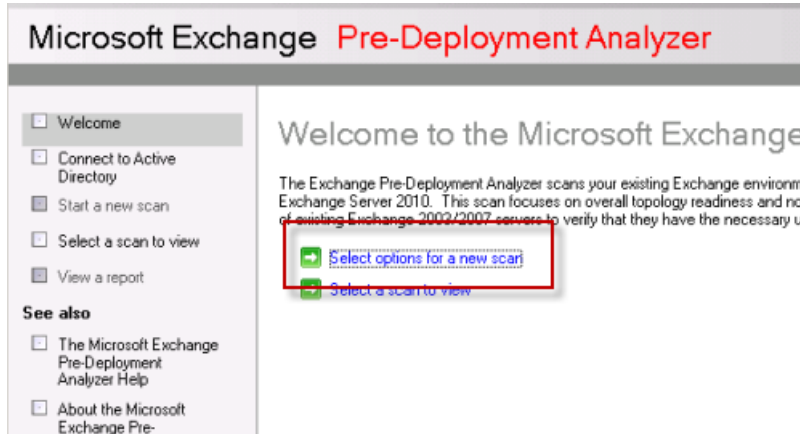
Do you want to join the Microsoft Customer Experience Improvement Program?

The program sends anonymous information to Microsoft about your computer hardware and how you use our product, without interrupting which features to improve. If you choose to join, this data will be collected from all servers this tool scans. The information collected will n

- [Tell me more about the program](#)
- [View our privacy policy](#)
- Join the Microsoft Customer Experience Improvement Program
- I don't want to join the program at this time

- [Check for updates now](#)
- [Go to the Welcome screen](#)

After updating the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer you can run a readiness scan of the environment. Click on **Select options for a new scan**.



The Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer will select a Global Catalog server automatically to use for the scan. You can also manually specify the Domain Controller that you wish to connect to. The scan will run using the currently logged on user credentials so you also have the option to specify different credentials if your current logon does not have the necessary rights to the Active Directory.

If you're happy with the selected Domain Controller and credentials click on **Connect to the Active Directory server**.

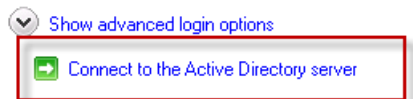
## Connect to Active Directory

The Microsoft Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer must have read access to Active Directory. By default, it will find and connect to a suitable global catalog server. The account that you are logged on with will also have the necessary permissions.

If you are running the Microsoft Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer in a different domain or want to specify a different qualified domain name (FQDN) of the global catalog server here:

Active Directory Server:

To run the Microsoft Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer under different accounts, click "Show advanced login options".



You can enter an identifying label for the scan to make it a little easier to locate the report later on, however it is optional. The default scope for the readiness scan is the entire environment.

Exchange organization. In more complex environments you might wish to limit the scope of the scan to particular servers or an administrative group, but in this example I will scan the entire organization.

### Start a New Scan

Enter an identifying label for this scan:

---

Specify the scope for this scan:

- Exchange Server Pro
  - First Administrative Group
    - ESP-BR-DC
    - ESP-HQ-EX2003

Summary:

The scope is set to 2 server(s), 1 administration group(s), and the organization.

[Select all](#)

[Unselect all](#)

There is only one type of scan to perform with the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer – an Exchange 2010 Readiness Check. You can also specify the network speed between the server you are running the tool on and the Exchange servers; however this only helps the tool estimate the time remaining for the scan. It doesn't speed up or slow down the scan itself.

Click on **Start Scanning** when you are ready to begin.

---

Select the type of scan to perform:  Exchange 2010 Readiness Check

Exchange 2010 Readiness Check options:

---

Select the speed of the network to adjust the estimated time value:

This scan will take approximately 1 minutes

---

[Start scanning](#)

When the scan is complete click on **View a report of this Best Practices scan**.

## Scanning completed

Scanning has completed successfully.

[View a report of this Best Practices scan](#)

Scanning summary:

Total: 2 completed	
First Administrative Group	
ESP-BR-DC	Completed
ESP-HD-EX2003	Completed

The Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer report will open and display the critical issues. These are the issues that will prevent an Exchange Server 2010 deployment from commencing and must be resolved before you can proceed with your deployment project.

## View Report

10/21/2010 3:45:41 PM

Select Report Type:  List reports  Tree reports  Other reports

[Send feedback and suggestions about this tool to Microsoft](#)

Critical Issues | All Issues | Informational Items

### Critical Issues (3 items)

Print report | Export report | Find | Arrange by: Class

- Forest:**
  - Windows Server 2003 Forest Functional Mode or higher is required
- Organization: Exchange Server Pro**
  - Exchange organization is in mixed mode Organization: Exchange Server Pro
- Site: BranchOffice**
  - Site 'BranchOffice' cannot support Exchange 2010 servers Site: BranchOffice

Click on any of the reported issues to see more details about that item.

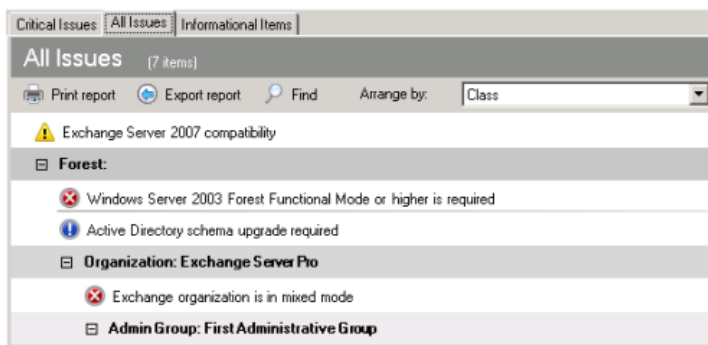
**Site: BranchOffice**

- Site 'BranchOffice' cannot support Exchange 2010 servers** Site: BranchOffice  
Active Directory site 'BranchOffice' does not contain any global catalog servers running Windows Server 2003 Service Pack 1 or later. This will prevent Exchange 2010 servers from being installed into site 'BranchOffice'.
  - [Tell me more about this issue and how to resolve it.](#)
  - [Do not show me this item again for this instance only.](#)
  - [Do not show me this item again for all instances.](#)

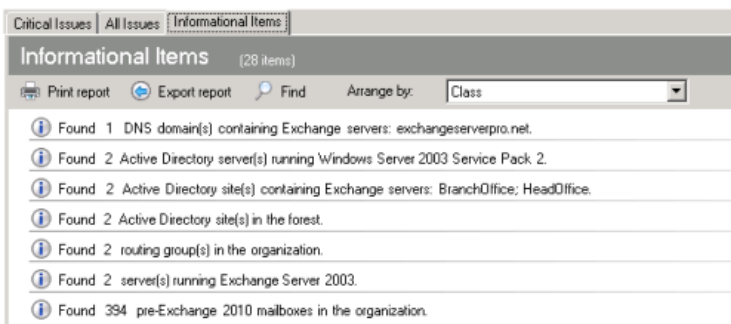
The All Issues tab of the report will display both critical and warning items. Warning items are those issues that will not prevent an Exchange Server 2010 deployment but that may cause problems under some circumstances.

You should investigate each warning item to determine whether it applies to your situation or not. If you are uncertain then err on the side of caution and resolve the warning items before you begin the deployment project.

Some of the warning items are those that will be resolved automatically during the deployment of Exchange Server 2010, for example the Active Directory schema upgrade is a requirement but will be applied automatically during installation of the first Exchange Server 2010 server.



The Informational Items tab of the report presents some useful information for planning your deployment of Exchange Server 2010, such as the Active Directory domains in the Forest and the number of Exchange mailboxes in the organization.



**Tip:** Use the planning worksheet included with this guide to note down the results of the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer report, and follow the advice from Microsoft to resolve each issue.



# PROJECT CHECKPOINT: PLANNING PHASE

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Before proceeding further with your Exchange Server 2010 project, ensure that you have:

- ✓ Downloaded the Exchange Server 2010 SP1 software and tools (page 5)
- ✓ Run the Exchange Profile Analyzer (page 7)
- ✓ Identified mailbox storage quotas (page 14)
- ✓ Identified key delegates (page 14)
- ✓ Identified room and equipment mailboxes and public folders (page 16)
- ✓ Audited the network for PST file usage (page 17)
- ✓ Identified public folder usage (page 18)
- ✓ Identified the email routing topology, and the configuration processes for all involved systems (page 21)
- ✓ Identified the group scope of all distribution groups (page 24)
- ✓ Identified all Outlook and other mail clients on the network (page 25)
- ✓ Identified mail-integrated applications and devices (page 26)
- ✓ Run the Exchange Pre-Deployment Analyzer and resolved all issues (page 32)

# WHAT TO DO NEXT?

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To purchase a copy of the complete Exchange Server 2003 to 2010 Migration Guide you should [click here now](#) or visit <http://exchangeserverpro.com/exchange-2003-2010-migration-guide>.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Paul Cunningham has been an IT professional for over 11 years and has worked as a Exchange Server specialist for some of the leading system integrators in Australia, as well as numerous government agencies and corporate enterprises.



Since the release of Exchange Server 2010 Paul has worked on successful migration projects involving thousands of customer mailboxes.

Paul is an MCP, MCSA:Security, MCSE, MCITS and MCITP for Exchange Server 2007 & 2010.

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